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ALBANY CRASH—The tail section of a Mohawk turbo-prop airliner towers over roof of home it demolished Friday, killing 17. One person in the house was killed.

Senate Subpoenas Lobbyist

White House Aide Tied To U.S.-ITT Settlement

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—The controversy over whether a multi-billion-dollar Justice Department anti-trust settlement was linked to a subsidy for the Republican National Convention reached into the White House yesterday. It was learned that the settlement was based on the recommendations of an outside consultant suggested by a presidential aide.

Richard J. Ramsden, a New York investment banker, confirmed yesterday that he was recruited through White House adviser Peter Flanigan to advise the anti-trust division of the Justice Department on how to settle pending cases against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Mr. Ramsden said in a telephone interview that it was "very logical" for Mr. Flanigan to have been consulted by the Justice Department because he (Mr. Ramsden) had prepared a similar report a year ago while working as a White House fellow under Mr. Flanigan.

But Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee said that they would push to have Mr. Ramsden testify at continuing hearings concerning the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general.

McLaren's Testimony

Richard W. McLaren, a federal judge in Chicago who formerly served as chief of the anti-trust division, testified last week that he did not recall talking with Mr. Flanigan or anyone else in the White House about the ITT settlement.

Judge McLaren has insisted under oath that he was personally responsible for working out all final details of the anti-trust case and that it had no connection with the conglomerate's pledge to contribute to the GOP convention.

Meanwhile, FBI agents served a Senate subpoena on Mrs. Rita Beard, an ITT lobbyist, who is considered an essential witness at the Kleindienst hearings. Mrs. Beard may not be able to testify for some time since the subpoena was served on her at a Denver hospital where she is being treated for a serious heart condition.

Mrs. Beard, 53, is alleged to have written a confidential memorandum, first published last week by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson.

Brandt Arrives In Iran on 5-Day Official Visit

TEHRAN, March 5 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived today for a four-day official visit to Iran, his first trip as chancellor to a Middle East country.

Premier Amr Abbas Hoveida welcomed Mr. Brandt and his wife at Tehran airport. Mr. Brandt was scheduled to spend two hours in talks with Mr. Hoveida tomorrow and meet later with the shah of Iran.

Political sources said that the discussions would center on German participation in joint industrial ventures and expanded trade with Iran. About 21 percent of Iran's annual imports come from West Germany. Only about 5 percent of Iran's annual exports go to West Germany.

The sources said that some attempt would probably be made to bridge the gap, particularly by asking Germany to increase its oil imports from Iran.

4 Strikes By U.S. in N. Vietnam

'Reaction' Raids At 78 for Year

SAIGON, March 5 (Reuters)—American fighter-bombers, continuing their stepped-up raids this year, have made four more strikes into North Vietnam to smash anti-aircraft sites threatening U.S. air supremacy.

The raids yesterday were made to protect unarmed reconnaissance planes which, in recent weeks, have become targets for heavy North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire.

Over the past four days, 11 such retaliatory strikes have been made by U.S. bombers escorting the spy planes.

The number of so-called protective reaction strikes against the North this year has now reached 78—only 31 less than for the whole of 1972.

In Paris, North Vietnam said today at least 10 children and several women and old persons were killed in U.S. bombing raids over Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces Friday and yesterday.

A dispatch from Hanoi made public by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks repeated Hanoi Radio reports yesterday that an F-4 Phantom jet and unmanned reconnaissance plane were shot down in the raids over the two southernmost provinces of North Vietnam. U.S. spokesman in Saigon denied any plane losses.

The Hanoi dispatch identified by name several of the children whom it said were killed, describing what they were doing at the time of the attack.

Meanwhile, a thunderous blast resonated across Saigon today when a tug pulling three ammunition-laden barges hit a Viet Cong mine in the Dong Nai River.

A government military spokesman listed three South Vietnamese soldiers as missing and six injured in the blast. The barges were in a convoy which also included two assault landing craft and two river patrol boats.

The convoy was heading upstream to the big Bien Hoa base when it ran into the mine, 11 miles east of Saigon. One landing craft and the three barges were sunk and the tug badly damaged, the spokesman said.

In yesterday's fighter strikes on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

17 Are Killed As Plane Hits Albany Home

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—An airline making an instrument approach to Albany's airport with 44 passengers aboard hit a two-story home Friday night, killing 17 persons, including one in the house.

Four others in the house—the owner, Joseph Rosen, his wife, and their two young sons—were not seriously hurt although the impact pushed the house 15 to 20 feet off its foundation. The cockpit came to rest in the back yard and the tail jutted from the front door, with the fuselage lodged in the debris of the building.

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The pilot said the plane might have been trying to make an emergency landing on an eight-lane road linking the Colonie section to central Albany, or on a nearby campus of the State University of New York.

The pilot, Capt. Robert McAdams, 44, apparently knew he would not make it to the airport runway, the spokesman for a government investigating team said yesterday.

The pilot said he would land short of the runway and he feathered one engine," said Brad Dunbar, a deputy director of the National Transportation Safety Board. The cockpit voice recorder, which contains crew conversations, was recovered from the wreckage.

Mr. Dunbar, one of 11 investigators, would not speculate about the cause of the crash.

The first indication of trouble came when the pilot reported he was five miles from the airport and having trouble with his left engine.

Transmission between airport officials and the Albany police over the police radio said, "The plane just disappeared from our scopes. We don't know what happened."

The Albany police identified the plane as Flight 405 from LaGuardia Airport in New York.

The previous negotiations on the future of Malta as an allied

base in the center of the Mediterranean ended in Rome nearly a month ago with the rejection of an allied offer of an annual rental for facilities of \$37 million. Mr. Mintoff had sought \$33 million.

Today's discussions took place at Marlborough House, in what once was the bedroom of the late Queen Mary. Before they started, Mr. Mintoff said he "lined up" this round of talks to be decisive.

Mr. Mintoff had wanted to bargain directly with Prime Minister Edward Heath, but the British insisted on leaving the actual talks at Defense Ministry level.

The Maltese prime minister is expected to meet Mr. Heath tomorrow, although Mr. Heath will not enter the negotiations.

LONDON, March 5 (NTT)—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta and Lord Carrington, Britain's defense secretary, resumed negotiations on allied facilities on Malta here today. There was no progress after six hours and the talks will continue tomorrow.

After the meeting, Lord Carrington said: "We made a little progress but I don't think one can honestly say one is in sight of an agreement."

Dr. Joseph M.A.L. Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, who joined the talks, said that NATO was not prepared to offer more money and that while there had been some progress today we are not yet out of the woods."

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GALLUP WARNS AGAINST TRUSTING POLLS IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The record of public opinion polls in primary elections is so bad that little attention should be paid to them, says George Gallup, the pollster.

"The polls taken in primary elections are little better than pilot studies—mere straws in the wind—and no one should regard them as anything else," Mr. Gallup wrote in a new book, "The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide."

Primary elections often draw small turnouts. Combined with the ability of political parties to turn out the faithful, Mr. Gallup said, this makes primaries very difficult to predict.

Last-minute statements tend to be more influential in primaries because the candidates are usually less well known, he added, and this also makes polling less reliable.

"The record of polls in primary elections is so bad that the sophisticated poll watcher will pay little attention to them," he continued. "People will talk freely if they answer them. Mr. Gallup said, "The telephone surveys have a built-in bias toward middle and upper-income groups, and old persons—those who are more inclined to favor the Republican party and its candidates," he said.

Polls conducted by mail can

Ulster Appalled By Worst Attack, 2 Dead, 136 Hurt



ANOTHER BOMB—The shattered interior of a Belfast restaurant after a teatime bomb explosion Saturday.

But Athens Says Makarios Must Comply

Use of Force Is Renounced By Greece in Cyprus Crisis

ATHENS, March 5 (NTT)—The military-backed government of Greece repudiated yesterday the use of force to settle the Cyprus crisis, but insisted that the island's president, Archbishop Makarios, should heed Athens.

Christos Karathopoulos-Palamas, Greek Deputy foreign minister, told reporters at his weekly news briefing that Athens would insist on full acceptance of its diplomatic note to Cyprus of Feb. 11. He said President Makarios was notified of this insistence through diplomatic channels Friday.

The Greek note demanded that President Makarios surrender to the United Nations peace force \$2.5 million worth of Czech arms he imported to equip a trusted militia to defend him from alleged plotters.

The note also called for the withdrawal of all British troops from Northern Ireland to end the conflict.

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Democratic Primary**Polls Show Muskie Losing Strength on Eve of N.H. Vote**

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 5 (UPI)—The New Hampshire primary campaign entered the home stretch today with indications that the Granite State's voters, who have a history of cutting down candidates, are still undecided whom to victimize this year.

With President Nixon apparently assured a handsome victory over two challengers on the Republican side of the ballot, a copyrighted Boston Globe poll completed Friday, showed one-fifth of the prospective Democratic voters uncertain about how they will mark their ballots Tuesday.

The poll indicated that the sharp falloff in the strength of

presumed front-runner Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, which became evident a week ago, has continued all week. But surprisingly it showed no gain indeed, a slight slump for his main challenger, Sen. George McGovern, of South Dakota.

Sen. Muskie, Sen. McGovern and three others listed on the Democratic ballot—Sen. Vance Hartke, of Indiana; Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, and Hartford social "activist," Edward (Ned) Coll—will meet in the campaign's only debate this evening on television. Mr. Coll is a political unknown from Connecticut who apparently is merely trying to publicize his private anti-poverty program.

Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, who has waged an expensive war in campaign without any personal campaigning, was scheduled to fly in today for a public reception in a downtown hotel.

Yesterday was clear and cold across the state, and both the Muskie and McGovern organizations sent an estimated 750 to 1,000 canvassers out in the fresh snow to persuade the wavering among the estimated 50,000 to 70,000 voters who will take part in Tuesday's Democratic voting.

The candidates themselves toured shopping centers and main streets before huddling with their advisers on preparations for today's debate, which could be the campaign's decisive event.

Mr. Nixon's Republican challenger—liberal Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, of California, and conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook, of Ohio—completed their stumping and returned to Washington, where they will be guests today on the CBS interview program "Face the Nation."

Sendoff for Nixon

By every available measure, the New Hampshire Republicans are prepared to give Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign as handsome a sendoff as they did in launching him on the road to the White House in 1968 with a 78 percent victory. Three published polls, the most recent a week old, show Mr. Nixon holding steady with about 70 percent of the vote, and reporters have been unable to discern any last-minute swing to either Rep. Ashbrook or Rep. McCloskey.

Rep. McCloskey has said he will quit the race if he draws less than 20 percent of the vote here—a distinct possibility, because the polls have shown him no higher than 16 percent. The congressman, who has been campaigning here since last June against continuation of any U.S. military operations in Indochina, must decide by next Friday whether to run for re-election to the U.S. House from California. Tuesday may be his last hurrah.

Conservative challenger Rep. Ashbrook, who has drawn only 5 percent of the vote in the polls, told reporters he has no "self-destruct button" such as Rep. McCloskey's 20 percent figure.

Florida Prospects

But a very weak showing in this state—where the leading newspaper, the Manchester Union Leader, has endorsed Rep. Ashbrook and echoed his charges of a Nixon "sellout" of Taiwan—would make it difficult for the conservative hopeful to carry his campaign beyond the March 14 Florida primary.

Rep. McCloskey's and Rep. Ashbrook's anxieties are minor compared with those suffered by Sen. Muskie, who entered the New Hampshire race in January as a solid favorite for a big victory and has seen his lead dwindle steadily. A mid-January Globe poll put him at 65 percent. An early February survey for the New Hampshire public television network measured him at 58 percent. A survey taken for the Globe last weekend, but not published, had him down to 49 percent. And the interviewing done the past two days published in Sunday's Globe, dropped Sen. Muskie to 42 percent.

That rapid falloff has been attributed by New Hampshire observers to several factors: the cutbacks in the Maine senator's campaign time in New Hampshire as demands from other early primary states where he is entered curtailed his appearances here; his reputation for vagueness on some issues and his refusal to debate his New Hampshire opponents; a decision he reversed ten days ago when his New Hampshire advisers saw the danger to his position, and his running feud with Union Leader publisher William Loeb, climaxed by Sen. Muskie's tearful defense of his wife against Mr. Loeb's attacks, a defense made in front of Mr. Loeb's building a week ago. It was an appearance some of Sen. Muskie's managers concede may have backfired.

The situation in Sen. Muskie's strength appears to have been so sweeping that it might even knock him out of first place except that his main challenger, Sen. McGovern, has only intermittently shown signs of catching fire with the New Hampshire voters.

In the same sequence of four polls in which Sen. Muskie dropped from 65 to 42 percent, Sen. McGovern went from 18 percent to 19 percent to 31 percent and then, in the latest Globe survey, back down to 26 percent.

Sen. McGovern has been the aggressor in the race, moving in on what was regarded as Sen. Muskie's home turf over a year ago to set up local organizations which, most observers agree, have



PLAYING HIS CARDS RIGHT—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., hand in Manchester, N.H., pondering cribbage

outworked and outperformed their Muskie rivals in the past few weeks.

Sen. McGovern has also forced the issues, backing Sen. Muskie into tonight's debate and now applying pressure on him, so far without success, to follow Sen. McGovern's example in disclosing his campaign contributions.

In the last three days Sen. McGovern has spoken of a "surge" of support that might make the race a cliffhanger, but to others voter opinion seems more to be sagging than surging.

In any event, Sen. McGovern has evidently moved into a position to achieve his minimum goal of a strong second-place showing in an area of presumed Muskie strength.

The other three campaigns—for Mayor Yorty, Sen. Hartke and remain-in candidate Rep. Mills—remain enigmatic, because none of the three men has established himself in the minds of the voters here as a serious candidate for president.

Rep. Mills write-in, backed by

any heavy advertising budget of

Manchester ward leaders, is aimed at a 10 percent showing

enough to give some hope to later

Mills efforts in Tennessee and

other primary states. The surveys

show him well below even that modest target, but as with Mayor Yorty his strength may be under-stated.

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president.

Turn for Worse

Turkish press reaction to the

Davey case, until now mildly

curious and even sympathetic,

takes a turn for the worse today

when the mass-circulation Hurriyet accused British journalists of staging "a theatrical production" in its treatment of Mrs. Jill

Davey, the boy's mother.

Mrs. Davey visited Timothy in

prison yesterday. British news-

men crowded around her after

the visit.

Hurriyet said Mrs. Davey made

a tape recording of Timothy cry-

ing and distributed it to the press.

Mrs. Davey said in reply today

that the tape recorder she was

carrying contained a recording of

Tim's brothers' and sisters'

greetings. The recorder had no

microphone, she said, and be-

sides she was not allowed to take

it into the interview room.

Informer Tells Of Kissinger 'Kidnap' Details

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 5 (UPI)—FBI informer Boyd Douglas Jr. says anti-war priest Philip Berrigan agreed with him that a plan to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger could not be accomplished without a gun and suggested "we should use blanks instead of loaded bullets."

"I told Philip Berrigan I was

sure I could obtain a gun to use

in the kidnapping if it was re-

quested of me," the government's

chief witness testified Friday be-

fore the conspiracy trial of Father Berrigan and six others recessed for the weekend.

He quoted Father Berrigan as

describing the kidnapping scheme,

allegedly outlined in a letter from

another defendant, as "brilliant"

but acknowledged it "opens the

door to murder."

Douglas, on the stand for the

prosecution for the fifth day,

said the priest proposed the Kis-

singer plan "be carried out after

the destruction" of tunnels that

carry heat to federal buildings in

Washington.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D.

Ark., chairman of the Foreign

Relations Committee, is leading

the congressional move to cut

off funds for the stations, con-

tending they are relics of the

cold war.

The 55-member bipartisan

movement to maintain the broad-

casts while their effectiveness is

being reviewed is led by former

Senate Secretary of State George

Ball, who will open the campaign

at a press conference tomorrow.

Other founding members of

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York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller,

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Clifford, former Treasury Secre-

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Obituaries

Ex-Head of Uranium Industry of Czechs Flees Jail to West

By Henry Kamm

PARIS, March 5 (NYT).—The former head of the Czechoslovak uranium industry, which accounts for about a fifth of Soviet needs in the strategic element, has escaped from a Prague prison and found refuge in the West.

The official, Karel Bocek, spent his first six months in the West incognito because he had indications that Czechoslovak agents were searching for him and because he did not want to endanger members of his family still in Czechoslovakia. He had been charged with sabotage because of a strike in the uranium mines after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968.

In an interview, the official,

A wiry and energetic man who

whose rank was equivalent to deputy minister, said he had learned that his father and brother had been arrested and friends were being interrogated and perhaps imprisoned.

"My family had nothing to do with my escape," Mr. Bocek said, "and I must say so to try to help my father and brother."

Mr. Bocek, 46, said he had learned that his father, who is 71, was arrested last October after receiving a medal for 50 years' membership in the Communist party, while he joined at its founding. The younger Bocek joined the party in 1945, when he was liberated from a death cell in a Nazi concentration camp.

The deeper reason for his arrest, he maintained, was his attempt to free the uranium industry from what he considered a colonial relationship with the Soviet Union.

Attempt for Independence

His account of the Soviet-Czechoslovak nuclear relationship disclosed an attempt, resisted by the Russians, to attain economic independence two years before the reforms that caused the Soviet invasion.

Mr. Bocek, who began work at the Jachymov Mine in 1951, rose to technical director of the industry in 1968 and became director-general in 1969, said that his own career showed how the Soviet Union dominated it.

Until he became technical director, the holder of that post, the most important because the director-general was always a Communist dignitary with no other qualifications, had always been a Russian. He was named, he said, because by 1960 the Jachymov Mine, until then the most productive, was heading toward depletion and the future of uranium mining in Czechoslovakia looked dim.

Pribam Field Discovered

After his appointment, however, the Pribam field about 40 miles from Prague was discovered to hold rich deposits and was put into production.

The Soviet Union treated Czechoslovakia like a colony, Mr. Bocek said, because it took out more than 90 percent of the ore in unprocessed form, allowing only 4 to 8 percent of the poorest to go into the first step of refining in Czechoslovakia.

Furthermore, he said, the Russians took all possible measures to prevent the Czechoslovaks from developing their own nuclear power, although he and officials in Prague agreed in 1968 that it was necessary for the country's economic future.

Purchases From France

When apprised of the project, Mr. Bocek said, the Soviet Union made its hostility plain. When Prague made an initial purchase

of equipment and technology from France in 1967, Alexander Churin, first deputy minister of medium industry, the Soviet ministry in charge of atomic matters, hastened to Czechoslovakia and promised technical aid.

At the same time the minister told the Czechoslovaks not to produce their own nuclear fuel and offered to sell Soviet fuel. The offer was declined, Mr. Bocek said.

Then construction of an experimental nuclear-fuel plant began at Zbraslav, outside Prague. Soviet officials accused Mr. Bocek to his superior of preparing to undermine the socialist community and intending to sell nuclear fuel to the West.

After the reform leadership under Alexander Dubcek came to power early in 1969, Mr. Bocek intensified the effort by reaching preliminary agreement with Canada and making some contacts with Westinghouse for the construction of independent nuclear-power plants. The occupation ended the program.

After Mr. Bocek's dismissal in October 1969, it was announced that the Soviet Union would deliver atomic power plants to Czechoslovakia and supply the fuel.

It was announced as though the Soviet Union was doing Czechoslovakia a great favor," Mr. Bocek said, "but I would never have signed this. Our children will condemn us for it some day."

UN Head Is Due In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 5 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrives here tomorrow on a five-day visit to seek a solution to the long dispute between South Africa and the UN over South Africa and the UN over South West Africa.

South Africa refuses to pull out of the former German territory it has administered under a League of Nations mandate for 50 years. It also rejected a World Court ruling last year that its presence was illegal.

Mr. Waldheim is coming here from Vienna, his home, where he has been on a four-day visit.

Turkish Liner Sinks

ISTANBUL, March 5 (Reuters).—The Turkish cruise ship Marma caught fire and sank in the Golden Horn today. There were no casualties. The 6,222-ton ship had been anchored for routine maintenance work.

When the Helimiches went back to collect Petra, both she



MILK-UP—German woman detective holding little 3-year-old Petra Hellmisch in her arms after the child arrived at Frankfurt airport from Romania yesterday.

Abducted German Girl Used To Smuggle Romanians Out

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

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SH. was Petra Hellmisch, daughter of a Bucharest construction engineer and one of two "victims" of a mad plot by a Romanian refugee to bring her children to freedom.

Petra disappeared with "Aunt Lucie" a week ago. Last Friday, with her mission accomplished, Aunt Lucie gave herself up to police.

LUCIE, whose real name is Helene Lazarescu, is a 26-year-old Romanian who escaped from her Communist homeland a year ago after "tearing a passport from a German tourist. It worked so well she decided to try the same gimmick and get her two children and her brother out.

That worked too. But it took a little time.

First she made friends with the Helimich family through the 91-year-old grandmother, who lived in an old people's home where the refugees worked. They got so friendly that the Helimiches gave her Petra's passport, then handed over Petra herself for a visit last weekend.

When the Helimiches went back to collect Petra, both she

and Aunt Lucie had disappeared. What happened after that is a mystery.

But Helene Lazarescu turned up back in West Germany Friday, with her two children in tow.

A search was immediately launched in Romania for Petra and a six-year-old Yugoslav girl, Rossi Bredjan. The Yugoslav girl was apparently handed over to Aunt Lucie by her parents, who hoped to follow later from Yugoslavia to West Germany.

The children were discovered in a town in Romania's Carpathian Mountains. Friendly police spoiled them with candy and dolls until representatives of the West German and Yugoslav embassies arrived to pick them up.

Petra spent last night as guest of the West German ambassador and his wife in Bucharest. They took her to the airport this morning, where Petra urged the ambassador's wife to come with her.

She was accompanied instead by senior Foreign Ministry official.

After she arrived back, Petra didn't have much to say. All she could report was that she had gone from one aunt to another.

Aunt Lucie remained in jail, then with Henry Ford, and became a Ford dealer. Later he left Ford with Mr. Knudsen, and became a Chevrolet dealer.

Expanding his Highlands Chevrolet dealerships into the largest

United Press International

State Dept. Aide Herbert Feis Won Pulitzer History Prize

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).

—Herbert Feis, 78, former academic economist and government adviser who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1961 for his history of the Potsdam conference, "Between War and Peace," died Thursday at a residential hotel in Winter Park, Fla.

Noted for his series of books on American foreign policy from the 1930's to the 1950's—a period in which he served first as a State Department adviser then as a War Department adviser—Mr. Feis was hailed by many other historians of this era for his thorough research and the analysis he was able to bring to a witness to many of the events.

In a review of his 1970 book on the beginnings of the cold war, "From Trust to Terror," Arthur Schlesinger Jr. said the 10 volumes written by Mr. Feis "provide the best semiconclusive record of the extraordinary years in which America awakened from isolationism and pursued, at first cautiously and selectively, then recklessly, a course of global interventionism."

James S. Hunt

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 5 (NYT).—James S. Hunt, 74, a former newsboy and later a leading auto salesman who became one of Florida's big land developers, died Tuesday.

Mr. Hunt spent the last 25 years of his life in creating Greater Fort Lauderdale, establishing the Galt Ocean Mile and Coral Ridge areas of the city and laying the groundwork for the 20-square-mile city of Coral Springs.

"I bought the American Riviera," Mr. Hunt once said, "for four times the amount Spain originally paid for all of Florida."

Served in RAF

Born in Detroit, the son of a builder-contractor, Mr. Hunt was orphaned while a schoolboy, and began his business career as a newsboy, car polisher and busboy. He joined the British Royal Flying Corps in 1915 and emerged from World War I as a major, with decorations from Britain, France and Russia.

Returning to Detroit, Mr. Hunt became the protégé of William S. Knudsen, the automotive leader, then with Henry Ford, and became a Ford dealer. Later he left Ford with Mr. Knudsen, and became a Chevrolet dealer.

Expanding his Highlands Chevrolet dealerships into the largest

in the nation, Mr. Hunt originated and published the Blue Book, a general used-car market report. Meanwhile he graduated from Detroit College of Law and entered as a sideline radio station, WJEW, in Detroit and a Great Lakes cruise line, Georgian Bay.

In World War II, Mr. Hunt joined the Coast Guard and became a small-boat Landing craft commander, serving in the invasions of Sicily and Salerno, and emerging with the Silver Star as a rear admiral.

After the war he sold his dealership in Detroit and moved to Florida, where he spent his real estate.

Odis Lee Wiese

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Odis Lee Wiese, 67, former editor and publisher of McCall magazine and a former director and vice-president of the McCall Corp., died Thursday at the University Club here, where he was living.

A publishing legend for 40 years because of his sudden elevation to editor in chief at McCall's at the age of 21 in 1927, only a year after he graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Wiese was with the magazine for 31 years until a 1958 dispute with one of the new owners of its corporation.

His last job, in 1967, was director of publications for the United Nations Association, a private nonprofit group that does research and educational work concerned with United States participation in the United Nations.

Erna Sack

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 5 (AP).—Erna Sack, 62, the coloratura soprano, died her last week. Friends of the famous last week friends of the famous

said today.

Dubbed the "German nightingale" because of her efforts high C, she performed in some of the world's most prominent opera houses.

Richard Church

CRANBROOK, England, March 5 (AP).—Richard Church, 73, poet novelist and vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature, died at his home here yesterday.

A prolific writer, Mr. Church published his first work, a volume of poetry, "Flood of Life," in 1917. His last, a collection of essays, "A Harvest of Mushrooms," appeared two years ago.

Kurt R. Grossman

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Kurt R. Grossman, 45, born-born journalist and former president of the German League of Human Rights, died Thursday of a heart attack in St. Petersberg, Fla., where he was vacationing from his New York house.

Mr. Grossman came to the United States as a refugee from Germany in 1939 and worked with the World Jewish Congress and the Jewish Agency.

Since the inception of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Grossman had worked toward reconciliation between the Jewish people and the Bonn government.

BEIRUT, March 5 (AP).—Gen. Mohammed Onnara, former vice-premier and interior minister of Syria, was assassinated yesterday in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, police reported.

A man and a woman entered Gen. Onnara's house and shot him with automatic weapons, police said. The killers fled before police arrived.

The general, 50, was a leader of the 1963 coup which brought the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party to power. He was banished following an inter-party raid shortly before a bloody coup Feb. 11, 1966. Two years ago he moved to Tripoli, a stronghold of Lebanon's Ba'athists and exiled Syrians.

The general's wife and two sons were killed in the attack.

The general's wife and two sons were killed in the attack.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI).—California's attorney general asked the State Supreme Court Friday to reconsider its decision outlawing the death penalty, accusing it of usurping legislative functions and eroding the constitutional separation of powers.

The court's Feb. 14 decision that capital punishment is both cruel and unusual was based on conditions that the courts themselves brought about through an appeal review, Attorney General Evelle Younger said.

The decision, despite the court's denial, amounted to a ruling on a federal question which should be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Younger said.

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Pioneer-10 Course Called Near-Perfect

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 5 (Reuters).—Pioneer-10 was reported on a near-perfect course through space today on its 11-month journey to Jupiter.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said the spacecraft's speed had dropped from more than 31,000 miles an hour since launching. That is about 20,500 almost exactly as predicted. The scientists said the course appeared to be close to perfect, with a small correction scheduled for Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
in the USSR

1972

- The 2nd International Exhibition "MODERN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS"

Moscow, 6-30 September, 1972

- International Exhibition "MODERN ELECTROTECHNICAL EQUIPMENT"

Moscow, 12-28 July, 1972

- International Exhibition "ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE AND REPAIR OF CARS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THESE PURPOSES"

Moscow, May-June, 1973

- International Exhibition "MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS FOR TIMBER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRY"

Moscow, August-September, 1973

- International Exhibition "PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND DRUGS"

Moscow, May-June, 1974

- The 3rd International Exhibition "CHEMISTRY"

Moscow, August-September, 1974

- International Exhibition "COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT"

Moscow, May-June, 1975

- The 2nd International Exhibition "EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES FOR MECHANIZATION OF DESIGNING, TECHNICAL AND OFFICE WORK"

Moscow, August-September, 1975

- The 2nd International Exhibition "MODERN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR FISH SEA PRODUCTS CATCHING AND PROCESSING"

Leningrad, July-August, 1975

- The 2nd International Exhibition "BUILDING AND ROAD-MAKING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ERECTION"

Moscow, July, 1975

- Equipment and instruments for production of metallic articles by cold forming and stamping — "METIZY-72"

Moscow, May 16-28

- Equipment for the baking, confectionery and canning industries

3-Day Visit Ends

Mujib Leaves Russia Bearing Pledges of Aid in Rebuilding

MOSCOW, March 5 (Reuters) — Sheikh Mujib, Rahman, the Bangladeshi prime minister, left for home from Tashkent today after obtaining promises of Soviet assistance to rebuild his country's war-torn economy and communications.

He was on his first official visit outside the Indian subcontinent since he became prime minister in December after the Indo-Pakistani conflict from which his state was born.

A joint communiqué published here last night said the Soviet Union had assured Bangladesh help in reconstructing its industry, railways, merchant marine and fisheries.

The two states also emphasized that a genuine political settlement on the subcontinent could only be achieved between the states concerned without "outside interference."

The cash value of Kremlin aid for Bangladesh was not revealed.

Diplomats Surprised

Diplomatic observers here expressed their surprise that Bangladesh had gone so far in its joint political statements supporting Soviet points of view, considering its declared policy of nonalignment.

Bangladeshi sources stressed the warmth of the reception, but Sheikh Mujib was careful to underline his country's independent line, telling television viewers: "We need the aid of our friends throughout the world. But we are prepared to accept it only if no terms are attached to it."

Sheikh Mujib's three-day Moscow talks, which started soon after his arrival here last Wednesday, concentrated mainly on economic matters. The communiqué said the two sides discussed expanding trade on a most-favored-nation basis.

The communiqué said the Soviet Union had agreed to give aid for the construction of a Bangladesh thermal power plant, radio stations, electrical engineering plant and oil and gas exploration. Russia also said it would help Bangladesh in the reconstruction and development of the merchant marine, sea fisheries and railway transport.

The Soviet Union would also provide helicopters to improve communications.

Bhutto Is Seeking Accord With Two Pakistani Parties

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 5 (Reuters) — President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began talks yesterday on the political future of Pakistan with leaders of the National Awami party and Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam parties.

The two parties, which have majorities in the Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces, have formed a united front.

Khan Wali Khan, Awami leader, told reporters that the talks were moving satisfactorily and that questions of having an interim or permanent constitution, the summoning of the national and provincial assemblies and the lifting of martial law were discussed.

The talks follow President Bhutto's broadcast to the nation on March 3, in which he said that he was prepared to negotiate with the parties.

The two parties have been demanding the lifting of martial law before the convening of the provincial assemblies, scheduled for March 23.

Cites Pakistan Events

Mrs. Gandhi Warns a Rally That 'Danger of War Lurks'

From *Wire Dispatch*
NEW DELHI, March 5 — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned Indians today that "the recent developments" in Pakistan show that "the danger of war is still lurking along our borders."

She was addressing an election rally at Najaigarh, a suburb of Delhi which goes to the polls Saturday.

She did not spell out "the recent developments." It was her first public reaction to events in Pakistan Friday, in which military commanders were changed.

Official and political circles here believe that Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's broadcast speech Friday that he wanted to build "the finest fighting machine in Asia" and his elevating Gen. Tikka Khan to army chief of staff could only diminish the chances of any early peace talks between India and Pakistan.

Top officials declare in private that the chances of another confrontation have suddenly grown.

Mrs. Gandhi warned her listeners against "sloth and sluggishness." She appealed to the people to vote her party to power, saying that past records have shown it alone can ensure stability in the country.

At another rally, Mrs. Gandhi said the reference to Kashmir in the Indo-American joint commu-

nique might indicate "some mischief in the offing." She said that other countries had no business "concerning themselves with our internal affairs."

India has sought "clarification" from the United States on the inclusion of Kashmir in the communiqué issued at the end of President Nixon's visit, authoritative sources said.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating had a 90-minute meeting with Indian Foreign Minister Secretary T. N. Kaul yesterday.

Meanwhile, Indians started voting today at the start of a week-long poll to elect new assemblymen and governors to 16 of the 21 federal states. Polling began this morning in six states.

The elections are expected to put Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress party in power in most of the states and make Mrs. Gandhi more powerful than ever before.

The polling ends next Sunday. Some 183 million people are eligible to vote to elect 2,727 members to the state assemblies.

At least ten people were reported dead in violent incidents associated with the polling. At least six people died in clashes between rival groups in the turbulent state of West Bengal. Five died in a fight between supporters of the Congress and Communist parties at Ghugudanga, five miles north of Calcutta.

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The Thoughts (Perhaps) of Mao, Nixon, Chou, Others...

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The exhaustion of the China trip seems finally to have spread from the travelers to the rest of the world. The run on sea slugs at restaurants here appears about over. The price of Mao buttons is coming down. The jealousy in the House that the Senate leaders alone were invited to make the follow-up journey is subsiding. And the diplomatic fallout, from Seoul to Saigon, has been less than lethal.

What remains, already richly adorned by interpretation, is an artful Nixon-Chou communiqué, pledging coexistence and staking out rival definitions thereof in relation to Vietnam, Korea and Japan. The most delicate passages deal with Taiwan in a way that allows each side to claim concessions by the other. The Chinese told the Americans to get off their island—yielding ground even by appearing to negotiate this “internal” issue. The President granted the principle of “one China” and promised to withdraw American forces eventually, provided the Chinese granted the “prospect” of a peaceful settlement between Peking and Taipei. They did.

But the thoughts of the leading participants, and some conspicuous nonparticipants, in reflecting on the event, and its implications remain concealed, like the record of the Nixon-Chou talks itself. Alas, the great voyage cannot be consigned to history without some attempt to divine those thoughts. By distilling some fact and projecting some imagination, it seems reasonable to guess that they run something like this:

The Thoughts of Chairman Mao

As I have thought before: “How to give tit for tat depends on the situation. Sometimes going to negotiate is tit for tat. Sometimes not going to negotiate is tit for tat.” I wish I could have seen the faces on the gang in the Kremlin as they watched the banquets on television. The gang in Tokyo, too!

Nixon is a very shrewd manager of failure. He has failed in the “containment” of the Soviet Union. He has failed in the encirclement of China. The tides of history are forcing retreat from Indo-china, from Korea, at the United Nations and in his military spending, and still he presents himself to the world as the tireless seeker

of peace and friendship. That is courageous and astute leadership. For he cannot stand above every battle, the way I do.

How could I ever mistake these Americans for the No. 1 enemy? It is their opportunism that misleads. They do whatever is convenient or necessary, but with such ideological passion that they frighten everyone into thinking them irrational. Now that they love everything Chinese, we shall have to take care that they do not smother us in the embrace.

It should be easy now to play off the Japanese against the Americans to put the rug out from under Chiang Kai-shek. With luck, we shall deny the Russians the influence in Asia they hoped to inherit from the departing Americans. There will be no big-power deals at our expense. And our revolution is secure at last, at least against foreign challenge.

The Thoughts of President Nixon

Not a bad week's work. We've finally got Vietnam off the front pages and those fellows in Hanoi must be sweating a bit. If only Chou could persuade them to release the prisoners...

I think we've got the Russians in just the right mood now. Imagine my having better relations with Mao than the Kremlin's! They seem very worried about all this in Moscow and their fears of encirclement should yield a fairly good settlement on arms control, in time for our visit.

But the Chinese seem even more worried about the Russians. Mao and Chou were not about to let me leave without a friendly communique at the end, even though they knew they weren't going to get Taiwan in less than a generation. What's more, they probably had a bigger political problem about all this than I did. I notice that their hot-head crowd in Shanghai went out of its way to applaud our communique. That's quite a shift for those radicals. Not to mention their mentor, Madame Mao, leading the Nixons to a theater party!

Chou En-lai must be the world's best informed statesman. Reminds me of De Gaulle. If he could keep his mental powers and live long enough, he and I could go far in rearranging the Pacific. Never mind, you, like the Japanese. Tough but straight, gracious. It must be tough to have such a passionate old man as Mao watching your every move while trying to bring a country out of the chaos

of that Cultural Revolution. Come to think of it, we have a lot in common.

The Thoughts of Premier Chou

Perpetual missionaries, these Americans. How can they think that exchanging badminton teams and surges is worth a principled stand on Taiwan? They can't possibly. Obviously they, too, are worried by the Russians and the Japanese and they know that one China is worth 10 times as much as a half Korea, a half Vietnam, an impoverished Indonesia, a fumbling, impossible India. They were wrong about us and therefore about Asia for 20 years and with Kissinger's brains and Nixon's courage they turned themselves around.

Oddy, the Republicans have always been wiser in office than out. They were wise to realize that we could be more forthcoming while Mao is alive and prepared to bless this new arrangement. They also seemed very well informed on our politics, knowing not to expect too much of a country whose bureaucracy has been decimated by internal upheaval.

Now perhaps we can look beyond the Taiwan obsession to our real interest in the world and beyond this constant self-purging and purification toward a decent industrial development. We have much to learn from the West and the Americans are not the British; they will not hurt us now that they have conquered their religious fear of Communists.

And they gave us more on Taiwan than they may know. Chinese are Chinese and our cousins in Taipei will see the handwriting on the wall. They will come around to talk to us before long and the Americans will be pushing them with all the enthusiasm of badminton players.

The Thoughts of Henry Kissinger

I did it! Twenty years of madness, blindness, war and “Who lost China?” and “Running dogs of imperialism” and in 20 hours with Chou in the July heat, everything thawed. We are very clearly both subordinates, but we did it, sensing the drift of history and its imperatives.

It is odd now to see friends itching to organize a political campaign on “Who lost Taiwan?” Actually, if we had proposed such a

vague and gradual formula for ultimate withdrawal for Vietnam we would now be accused of having devised a formula for perpetual involvement. Chou knows we cannot give him Taiwan and that it is time to move to more serious business. And the President now knows that we have all been paranoid about the Chinese—they are not more to blame for their principles and their dignity than for conquest. The war against them in Korea could have been avoided. The Indians were more to blame in their war with China. And we had no business getting involved in the Taiwan affair. If the Russians had not been so blind and insensitive in handling the Chinese, we would never have found our opportunity, but the Russians lack subtlety with everyone.

The Thoughts of President Chiang

It was good while it lasted and all is not lost if we play it right. The Americans can afford to sell us out, but they cannot afford the charge of opportunism at the expense of friends and allies in general. We shall be able to remain independent and safe, or to trade upon the dwindling American presence for the best of both worlds.

The Thoughts of Premier Sato

The choice, basically, is between a Russia that has always done damage to Japan and an erratic America that consumes our trade and provides our essential defense. There is no choice. The Chinese will use the American link against us, to play upon the nerves of our people. But if they really wish to develop as a nation, they need us as much as we fear them. We will do better business in China than the Americans.

The Thoughts of Comrade Brezhnev

Stay calm. The Americans are young and foolish. They will learn, when they have had our experience, what wild China can be. Genuine Communists may yet emerge in Peking after this self-anointed Mao departs. Meanwhile, we are not doing badly, in India and Indochina and Japan and Central Europe. Realism in Washington may be just as profitable and far less dangerous than idealism. But what mischief did they really agree on? Can we really match the cooking in Peking?

Nixon's 'Ostpolitik' Spurs Japanese

By John M. Lee

TOKYO (NYT).—On the night the Sino-American communiqué was released in Shanghai last week, newsmen of the belligerent Japanese press swarmed into the sleek and modern Ministry of Foreign Affairs to berate the minister, Takeo Fukuda.

Hadn't Japan been left behind by President Nixon's contacts with Peking? they demanded. Hadn't Washington held Tokyo back from normalizing relations with China, while forging ahead itself? Mr. Fukuda was calm and professed to be undisturbed.

“There are many routes for climbing Mount Fuji,” he said quietly.

Ever since last July, when President Nixon shocked Japan by revering his field on China, Premier Eisaku Sato, his conservative government and the Japanese establishment of businessmen and bureaucrats have been considering their response. As the President's departure time for Peking drew near, the scenario unfolded.

First, Japan gave a gracious welcome to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who surprised everyone by smiling instead of scowling, as on previous occasions. There was a public commitment to exchange visits by premiers and to start this year the long-delayed negotiations on a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, even though a northern territorial dispute still lies unresolved.

This was followed by pleasant negotiations between top Japanese businessmen and a Soviet economic delegation over the latter's suggestion that Japan put up \$1 billion to finance vast Siberian oil fields. The project, which is designed to supply some of China's energy needs, is a long way off. The government is wary, both politically and economically, of guaranteeing such an investment, but the businessmen at least won Russian permission to survey the oil reserves they are being asked to finance.

In the meantime, Tokyo dispatched its first government mission to Hanoi—the trip incurred some American displeasure—to lay the groundwork for economic participation in North Vietnam's postwar rehabilitation.



Associated Press

Shaping Up in China

Thousands of Chinese all over the country, young and old, engage in the practice of Tai-chi-chuan, a sort of body-building exercise that is usually performed early on week-days on the sidewalks or in the parks before work or school. Here an older man seems to be doing something Westerners might call shadow-boxing in Shanghai.

The Clifford Irving Case

By Robert Kirsch

LOS ANGELES.—January, 1972. According to my horoscope, was supposed to be a month of great upheavals and strange events. It's enough to make you believe in astrology.

Until the evening of Jan. 3 of this year, I didn't even know about the purported “autobiography of Howard R. Hughes” assembled, compiled or written by Clifford Irving. On that night I was in Geneva with my family, having just returned from Zermatt, where the skiing was so-so. (In mystery stories that kind of detail is essential.)

John Goldman, the Los Angeles man in New York called me and said that there was a great stir about a book reported to be the real autobiography of “Howard R. Hughes” (from now on I always write that name in quotes; you can guess why) by Clifford Irving, who claimed to have gotten to the reclusive and spent 100 hours tap-dancing his reminiscences.

Clifford Irving? He was a friend of mine, and—for the first time in 10 years—I had seen him the previous June, when he and a companion-writer, Richard Suskind, met me and my wife for dinner here.

Irving said he was working on a book about “American billionaires: Hunt, Getty and Howard Hughes.” Suskind, who looks like a chubby Sancho Panza, was his “research assistant.” Irving said he was a bit depressed because he had had no luck contacting Howard Hughes.

Finally, Irving let me read the manuscript and told him the newspaperman and told him the story of the book was to read the manuscript and the sources. He digested that information, while I asked him the big question: Why, if he had already contacted “Hughes” and had had interviews before I saw him in June, did he tell me that he was working on an “American billionaire” book and had no luck contacting “Hughes”? He shrugged, smiled a little, boy's smile and said that he had hated to mislead me, but the project was so top-secret that he had evolved that cover story to explain his travels.

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Doomsday, Says MIT Computer, May Be Just 100 Years Away

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI)—A major computer study of world trends has concluded, as many have feared, that mankind probably faces an uncontrollable and disastrous collapse of its society within 100 years unless it moves speedily to establish a "global equilibrium" in which the growth of population and of industrial output are halted.

Such is the urgency of the situation, the study's sponsors say, that "the slowing" of growth constitutes the "primary task facing humanity" and will demand international cooperation "on a scale and scope without precedent." They concede that such a task will require a "Copernican revolution of the mind."

The study, which is being sharply challenged by other experts, was an attempt to peer into the future by building a mathematical model of the world system examining the highly complex interrelations among population, food supply, natural resources, pollution and industrial production.

The conclusions are rekindling an intellectual debate over a question that is at least as old as the early economists, Thomas Malthus and John Stuart Mill: Will human population ultimately grow so large that the earth's finite resources will be totally consumed and, if so, how near is the day of doom?

Club of Rome

The study was conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Club of Rome. In Britain, for example, a group of 33 leading scientists issued a "blueprint for survival" in January, calling on the nation to halve its population and heavily tax the use of raw materials and power.

But others, particularly economists, are skeptical.

The study would seem to bolster the warnings of environmentalists. In Britain, for example, a group of 33 leading scientists issued a "blueprint for survival" in January, calling on the nation to halve its population and heavily tax the use of raw materials and power.

Another economist, Simon S. Kuznets of Harvard, a Nobel Prize-winning authority on the economic growth of nations, said he had not examined the MIT work first hand, but he expressed doubt about the wisdom of stopping growth.

"It's just utter nonsense," remarked one leading economist, who asked that he not be identified. He added that he felt there was little evidence that the MIT computer model represented reality or that it was based on scientific data that could be tested.

Another economist, Simon S. Kuznets of Harvard, a Nobel Prize-winning authority on the economic growth of nations, said he had not examined the MIT work first hand, but he expressed doubt about the wisdom of stopping growth.

"It's a simplistic kind of conclusion—you have problems, and you solve them by stopping all sources of change," he said.

Others, like Henry C. Wallach of Yale, say a no-growth economy is hard to imagine; much less achieve, and might serve to lock poor cultures into their poverty.

"I get some solace from the fact that these scares have happened many times before—this is Malthus's game," he said.

Malthus, the 19th-century British economist, theorized somewhat prematurely that population growth at rates that could be graphically represented as a rising curve would soon outstrip available food supply. He did not foresee the Industrial Revolution.

Prof. Dennis L. Meadows, a management specialist who directed the MIT study—which is the first phase of the Club of Rome's "Project on the Predicament of Mankind"—conceded that the model was "imperfect," but said that it was based on much "real world" data and was better than any previous similar attempt.

The report contends that the world "cannot wait for perfect models and total understanding." To this Dr. Meadows added in an interview: "Our view is that we don't have any alternative—it's not as though we can choose to keep growing or not. We are certainly going to stop growing. The question is, do we do it in a way that is most consistent with our goals or do we just let nature take its course."

Letting nature take its course, the MIT group says, will probably mean precipitous drop in population before the year 2100, presumably through disease and starvation. The computer indicates that the following would happen:

• With growing population, industrial capacity rises, along with its demand for oil, metals and other resources.

• As wells and mines are exhausted, prices go up, leaving less money for reinvestment in future growth.

• Finally, when investment falls below depreciation of manufacturing facilities, the industrial base collapses, along with services and agriculture.

• Later, population plummets from lack of food and medical services.

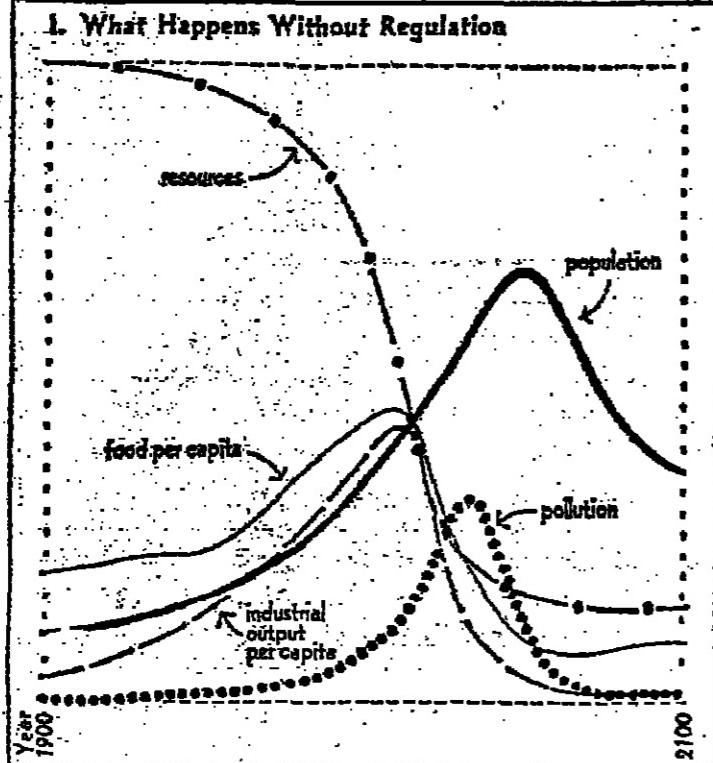
All this grows out of an adaptation of a sophisticated method of coming to grips with complexity called "systems analysis." In it, a complex system is broken into components and the relationships between them reduced to mathematical equations to give an approximation, or model, of reality.

Then a computer is used to manipulate the elements to simulate how the system will change with time. It can show how a given policy change might affect all other factors.

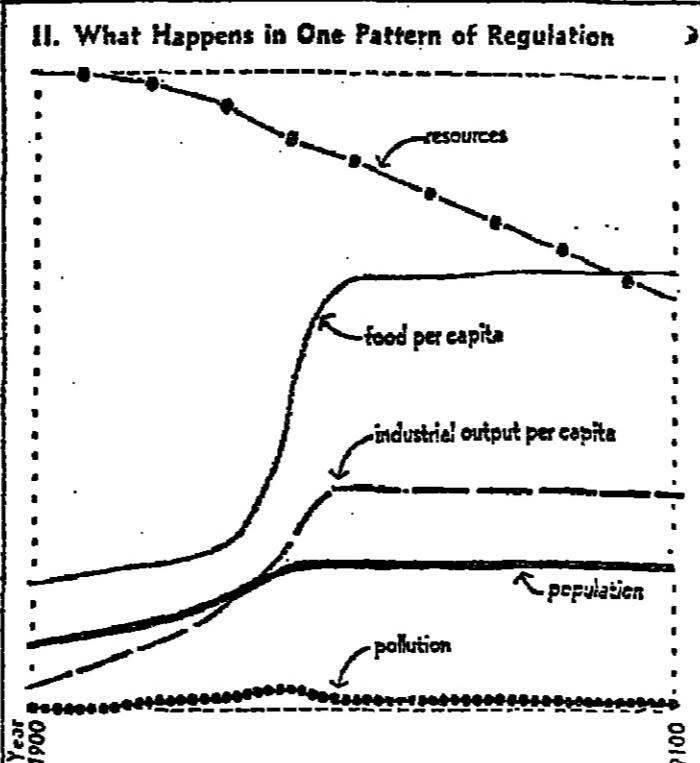
If human behavior is considered a system, then birth and death rates, food and industrial

Sheriff's Marijuana Game

BURNEY, Calif., March 5 (UPI)—Embarrassed Shasta county sheriff's deputies said Friday that 70 pounds of marijuana confiscated during a raid last summer have been stolen from an evidence storage room in the sheriff's substation. "We know how it (the marijuana) got out of there," said deputy Larry Ross. "Some guy picked the lock, got in and got it. It's not anywhere to be found. I imagine it went up in smoke."



This computer "run" by MIT group, using five key growth factors to the year 2100, shows rapidly diminishing resources eventually slowing growth, assuming no major change in physical, economic or social relationships. Time lags in decline of population and pollution are attributed to natural delays in the system. Population rise is finally halted by an increase in the death rate.



Another computer "run" by the MIT group projects a relatively stable future on the assumption that "technology policies" are combined with other growth-regulating mechanisms. The study says policies would include resources recycling, pollution control devices, increased lifetimes of all forms of capital, and methods to restore and renew eroded and infertile soil.

biological effects of pollutants.

Critics say this is perhaps the weakest part of the study because the equations are based in large part on opinion rather than proved fact, unavailable in most cases. Dr. Meadows counters that the numbers are good because the model fits the actual data from 1900 to 1970.

The model was used to test the impact of various alternative future policies designed to ward off the world collapse envisioned if no action is taken.

For example, it is often argued that continuing technological advances, such as nuclear power, will push back the limits of economic and population growth.

Little Benefit

To test this argument, the MIT team assumed that resources were doubled and that recycling reduced demand for them to one-fourth. The computer run found little benefit in this since pollution became overwhelming and caused collapse.

Adding pollution control to the assumptions was no better: food production dropped. Even assuming "unlimited" resources, pollution control, better agricultural productivity and effective birth control, the world system eventually grinds to a halt with rise in pollution, falling food output and falling population.

"Our attempts to use even the more optimistic estimates of the benefits of technology," the report said, "did not in any case postpone the collapse beyond the year 2100."

Sheeples argue that there is no way to imagine what kind of spontaneous new technologies are over the horizon.

"If we were building and making cars the way we did 30 years ago, we would have run out of steel before now. I imagine, but you get substitution of materials," said Robert M. Solow, an economist not connected with the Club of Rome project.

MIT economist not connected with the Club of Rome project.

At any rate, the MIT group went on to test the impact of other approaches, such as stabilizing population and industrial capacity.

Zero population growth alone did very little, since industrial output continued to grow, it was found. If both population and industrial growth are stabilized by 1985, then world stability is achieved for a time, but sooner or later resource shortages develop, the study said.

Many economists doubt that a no-growth world is possible. Given human motivations and diversity, they say, there will always be instability.

"The only way to make it stable is to assume that people will become very routine-minded, with no independent thought and very little freedom, each generation doing exactly what the last did," says Dr. Wallach. "I can't say I'm enamored with that vision."

What of Africa?

"Can you expect billions of Asians and Africans to live forever at roughly their standard of living while we go on forever at ours?" asked Dr. Solow.

Dr. Wallach terms no-growth "an upper-income baby," adding: "They've got enough money, and now they want a world fit for them to travel in and look at the poor."

The MIT team agrees that there is no assurance that "humankind's moral resources would be sufficient to solve the problem of income distribution." But, it contends, "there is even less assurance that such social problems will be solved in the present state of growth, which is straining both the moral and physical resources of the world's people."

The report is vague about how all this is to be achieved in a world in which leaders often disagree even over the shape of a conference table.

Even so, critics are not sanguine about what kind of a world it would be. Dr. Meadows agreed it would not be a Utopia, but nevertheless does not foresee stagnation.

"A society released from struggling with the many problems caused by growth may have more energy and ingenuity available for solving other problems," he says, citing such pursuits as education, arts, music and religion.

Ball in Heath's Court

Dublin Quietly Waits For a United Ireland

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN (UPI)—Everybody here talks about uniting divided Ireland but nobody is willing to do very much about it.

From Premier Jack Lynch on down, Dubliners say that the ball is in London's court. This tight little world is, in the words of an Irish press editorial on Thursday, "waiting for Mr. Heath." The British prime minister is expected to make his long-delayed move to resolve the deadlock this week and Dublin is praying for a big one.

The only adventurous policy to be found here is the government's cautious revelation that there are Communist states in the world and Irishmen will have to live with them. A Soviet trade delegation has been here this last week. A trade agreement is expected in the next few weeks. By the end of the year, the best informed officials expect that Ireland will establish full diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Nothing happens here without reference to the all-engrossing theme, the division of Ireland. So there is quiet satisfaction that one by-product of the Russian talks is that they are a mild way of proclaiming to London that Dublin is a capital with its own mind. The hope is that this will be one more factor persuading Mr. Heath to pick the boldest possible option for his Ulster plan.

In the view of officials, politicians and editors of all persuasions here, it is only right and proper that London—not Dublin—should heal the wounds. Britain, it is said, created the split 50 years ago between what is now the Catholic republic and the Protestant-dominated Ulster province.

It is Britain that props up the Ulster regime in Stormont Castle, a facade of a government that neither collects nor allocates income taxes and obviously cannot maintain order. Thus, the argument here runs, it is Britain's responsibility to end the bloodshed that its creature has inspired.

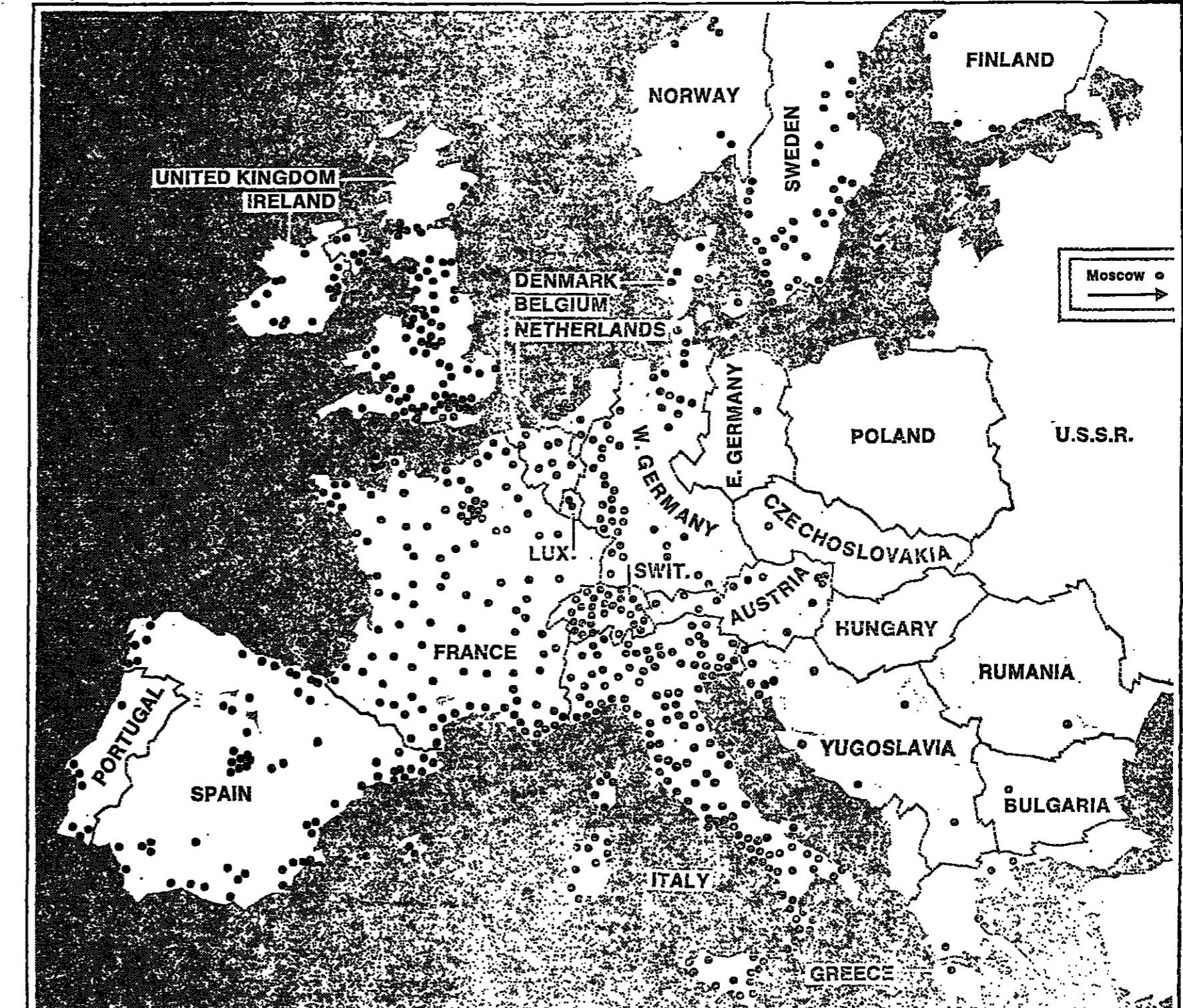
Remarkable Accord

Again, there is a remarkable agreement among all those in the mainstream of political life here—the two Sinn Fein and their IRA armies enjoy sympathy but are not yet serious political vehicles—about what Mr. Heath must do.

Firstly, it is said, he should make a brave start toward ending internment, the process of holding persons indefinitely in concentration camps without charge or trial. A brave start would mean releasing a substantial number of lesser fry and charging them with specific crimes.

The republic has had its own experiences with the IRA and understands why terrorist leaders cannot be brought to trials in which no Catholic jurymen would convict. So the unofficial Dublin suggestion is charge the worst offenders but do not hurry the judicial process. Such a move on internment is seen as a necessary precondition for Ulster's Roman Catholic leaders to enter talks about the province's future.

Next, "we take it as read that Stormont cannot work," one of the key officials here said. There is a widespread opinion that no effort to preserve the provincial regime will do. Instead, Dublin hopes that Mr. Heath will substitute a commission of Protes-



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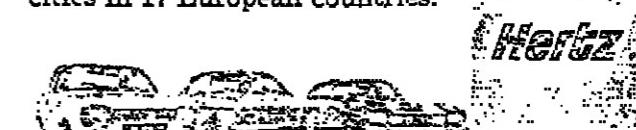
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Page — Monday, March 6, 1972 *

L'Affaire Kleindienst

Richard G. Kleindienst was not a particularly popular choice among Senate liberals, to succeed John N. Mitchell as Attorney General. So when Jack Anderson, the columnist, published a memorandum, allegedly written by a lobbyist for the International Telephone and Telegraph company, which seemed to connect Mr. Kleindienst with a settlement of anti-trust suits against the ITT and the pledge of substantial contributions by an ITT subsidiary toward the forthcoming Republican National Convention in San Diego, it appeared to give the attorney general's opponents an excellent handle and promise a possible issue in the political campaign.

Mr. Kleindienst very properly called for a reopening of hearings on his nomination by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and these will resume this week. There is a fine air of drama about the core question—the asserted author of the memorandum has been run to earth in a Denver hospital by the FBI, and "mystery witnesses" are promised when the hearings begin again. But this central theme—the fitness of Richard Kleindienst to head the Department of Justice—is already being swallowed up by much more serious and difficult problems illuminated by the affair. What, for example, is, or should be, the status of that relatively new form of aggregations of capital known as the conglomerate under the anti-trust laws? How does, and should, an administration responsible for enforcing the laws deal with the problem? And, of course, there is the old question of how political campaigns should be financed, and what effect the current methods have upon laws and politics.

Anti-trust legislation in the United States

was originally aimed at the accumulation by single companies, or groups of companies conspiring together to control particular markets—that is, dominating the manufacture and sale of steel, or petroleum products, or whatever. The conglomerate added a new factor, and one whose impact upon the economy—the terms of "restraint of trade"—is far more difficult to assess. The subsidiary of ITT involved in the present case is a hotel company, which can argue that it has a direct economic incentive to boost the business of its San Diego outlet by attracting Republicans to that city. The businesses involved in the suits against ITT were an insurance company, a food and vending company, and one making water sprinklers.

To deal with the question, there is an anti-trust division in the Department of Justice. But the economic implications of either pressing anti-trust suits or settling them out of court obviously go far beyond purely legal issues. The Treasury Department was consulted in this case; a consultant paid by the Commerce Department drew up an important report, and that consultant dealt wholly with a White House economic adviser. In other words, one sprawling bureaucracy tried to cope with another sprawling bureaucracy, and whatever high-level decisions were made, the intervening steps are very difficult to follow.

When to this muddle is added the question of who should contribute to campaign funds, and how *l'affaire Kleindienst* clearly involves much more than Mr. Kleindienst. And if it can provide some threads whereby to penetrate the labyrinth of conglomerate government and conglomerate business, it will have served a useful purpose.

Indochina at the Summit

President Nixon's "journey for peace" has ended but American bombs are still falling throughout Indochina and Communist troops are still massing and maneuvering in South Vietnam for an expected offensive that could pose a formidable challenge to the Vietnamese program.

It is not surprising that the Indochina war continues after the Peking summit. It would be surprising, however, if this persisting conflict, which still involves massive American power in combat on China's doorstep, had not been a major topic in the lengthy discussions between the President's party and top Chinese officials.

Washington and Peking have gone to some trouble to insist that no deals on Indochina were made at Peking. Their communiqué reiterates the support of each party for its friends in the area and for rival peace proposals that are still far apart. Certainly there is reason to question Peking's ability to force major concessions on Hanoi, even if it wanted to. And Mr. Nixon has appeared determined to persist in his efforts to preserve a non-Communist regime in Saigon, apparently confident that Vietnamization, backed by American air power, will succeed if he fails to get a peace settlement on U.S. terms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Malfatti's Resignation

This resignation does not contribute to improve the image of an institution which wants itself to be the superior guarantor of Europe's interest... It remains to hope that Mr. Malfatti will acquire an influential position in Italy. Maybe it would bring his country to respect at last some of its European Common Market obligations: Such as the introduction of the value-added tax system, the preferential treatment for agriculture products from Common Market countries, and the regularity in applying European customs rules.

—From *La Cité* (Brussels).

* * *

Malfatti fears that if he doesn't take part in the Italian elections he will be politically dead. From the start it had been clear that his appointment to the Common Market (Commission) presidency was against his own taste. It was certain that he did not have the ambition to go into a European career...

—From *De Standard* (Brussels).

* * *

The resignation of Malfatti takes place in two steps: Until May 7 he takes leave, effective May 8th he resigns. This is strange. One can see no legalistic reasons for this. As Mr. Malfatti has decided to resign, he would have better resigned at once. The situation would have been clearer.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

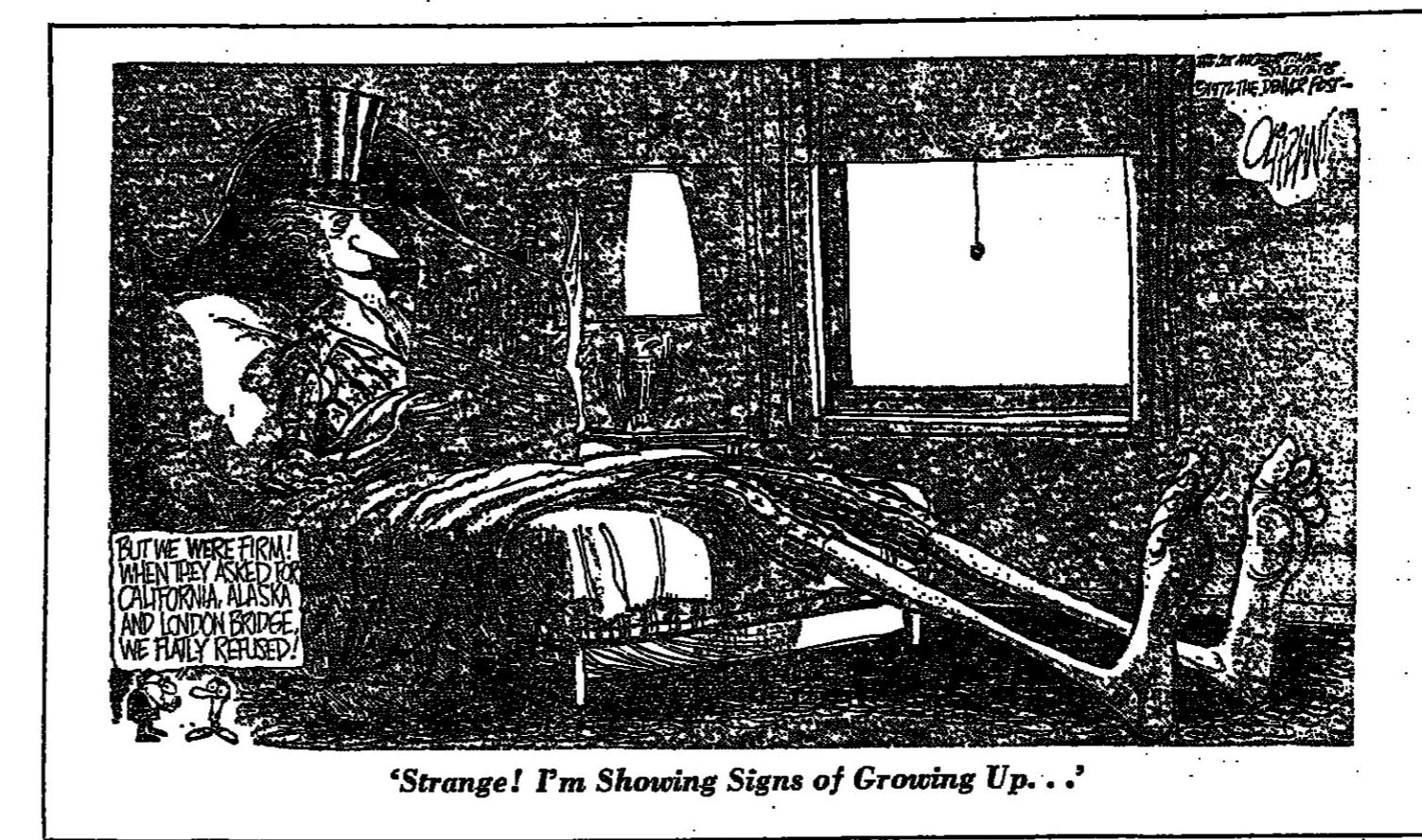
March 6, 1897

WASHINGTON—The following are points of President McKinley's inaugural address: "The country is suffering from industrial disturbances, from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. The settled policy of the government is to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes on foreign productions and to avoid direct taxation except in war times."

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1922

BERLIN—The reports of the possible resignation of Mr. Lloyd George are causing concern in German political circles. Herr Lobe, the Majority Socialist President of the Reichstag, said: "Mr. Lloyd George is the strongest motive force among those statesmen of the victorious countries who have perceived that Europe cannot be healed without the reshaping of Germany's reparation obligations. I would profoundly regret Mr. Lloyd George's resignation."



'Strange! I'm Showing Signs of Growing Up...'

Futile Agony of the Primaries

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The agony of

the long presidential primary elections is now on top of us and about all the poor candidates and voters can do is to cry for help.

Even before the first vote in

New Hampshire, most of the can-

didates are complaining that they

were broke and exhausted. In

the last presidential year of 1968,

there were 14 preferential elec-

tions, but this year there are 24,

and any state that wants a little

more publicity or a little extra

business can join the list.

The theory of the primaries is

that they will help the voters

decide on the men and issues of

the future, and submit the can-

didates to the hard tests of public

scrutiny and debate.

Well, New Hampshire and Flo-

rida have already been an end-

durance test, but neither primary

has produced a single speech

worth printing, and after Edmund

Muskie wins in New Hampshire

and George Wallace in Florida,

about all it will mean is that the

voters prefer candidates who come

from their own regions of the

country.

Begging for Money

Meanwhile, the major can-

didates are evading the respon-

sibilities of their present jobs

and begging for money from rich men

and corporations in order to ex-

haust themselves in a long cam-

paign that rewards animal energy

and superficial good looks more

than anything else.

There are, of course, some ad-

vantages to the primaries. They

open up the presidential race to

new men and, on the side, give

the people a glimpse of potential

national leaders such as former

Gov. Terry Sanford of North

Carolina, now president of Duke

University, Gov. Reubin Askew of

Florida and Sen. Walter Mondale

of Minnesota, one of the few

senators who ought to be in the

race and isn't.

Also, the pressure of the pri-

maries undoubtedly gives men

like Sen. Muskie a wider audience

and tests their capacity to endure

the physical and mental tortures

of high office.

Candidates' Belief

But it is arguable that the things that make a successful candidate make a successful presi-

dent, and it could even be argued

that the increasingly long and

vicious, primary process weakens

a man's capacity to govern after

he finally wins.

Much of the primary talk now

is not about what the candidates

believe, but about how they're

going on TV and the polls. Are

the voters of Florida and New

Hampshire better qualified to

judge who has the ability and

character to be president than

the party leaders who really know

them? It is a very old question.

For example, Hubert Humphrey

now seems, even to many of his

former supporters, to be a rather

dim figure out of the past, a

grandfather with dyed hair pre-

tending to be a joyful swinger.

But if you could get an honest

secret vote by all the members

of the Senate on who is better

qualified to be a strong and effec-

tive president than any of Presi-

dent Nixon's other challengers,

the chances are that Hubert Hum-

phrey would run well ahead of

Muskie or anybody else.

The primaries, however, focus

attention on less important ques-

tions: How do the candidates look?

How do they stand with

the public?

June, the results will probably be

contradictory and, in any event,

the conventions will still be free

to pick anybody they like.

Still it seems easier to reform

anything in America than the

financing and selecting of presi-

dential candidates. Nixon has

scuttled his past record and em-

barked. John Maynard Keynes,

Mao Tse-tung and even John B.

Connally, but providing the lead-

ership to reform the financing

and procedures of presidential

campaigns seems to be beyond him.

So the old boring treadmill be-

gins tomorrow and Muskie is

complaining—and fair enough too

that, even if he wins, his votes

will be discounted as little more

than neighborly courtesy.

About the most you can say

for these traveling spectacles is

that the TV stations and news-

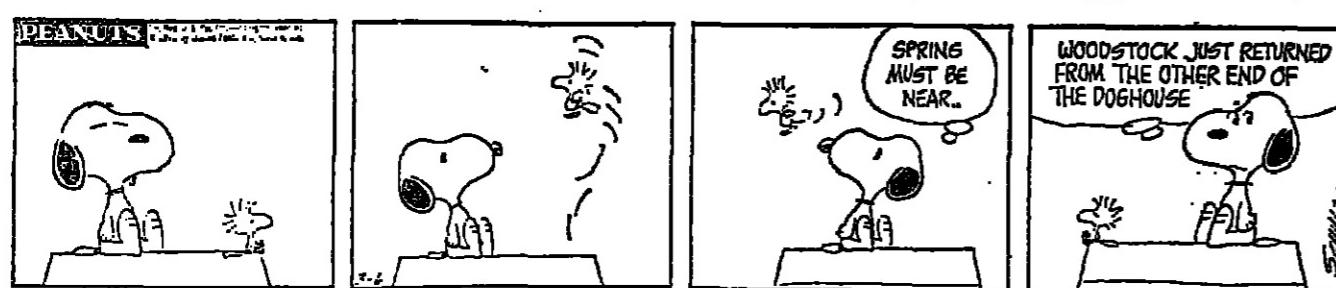
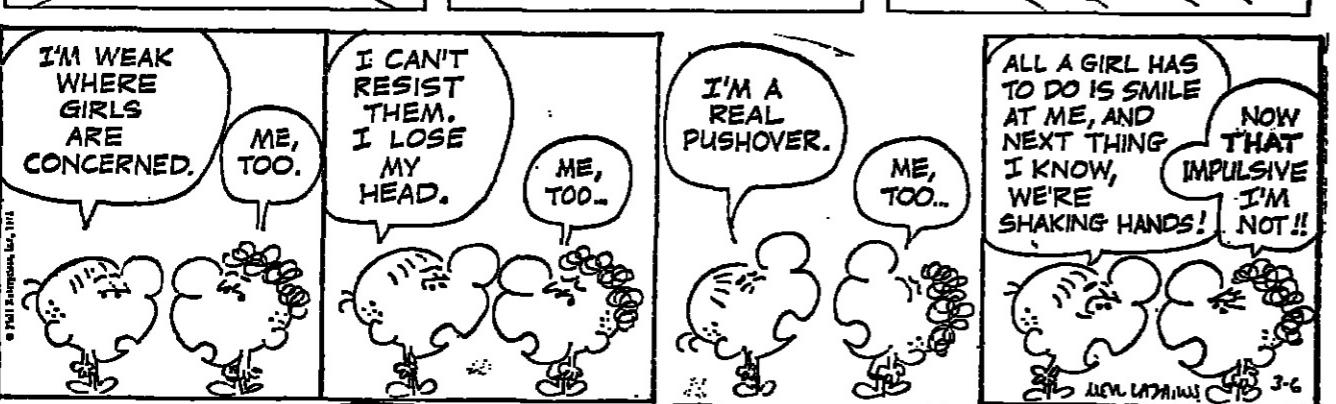
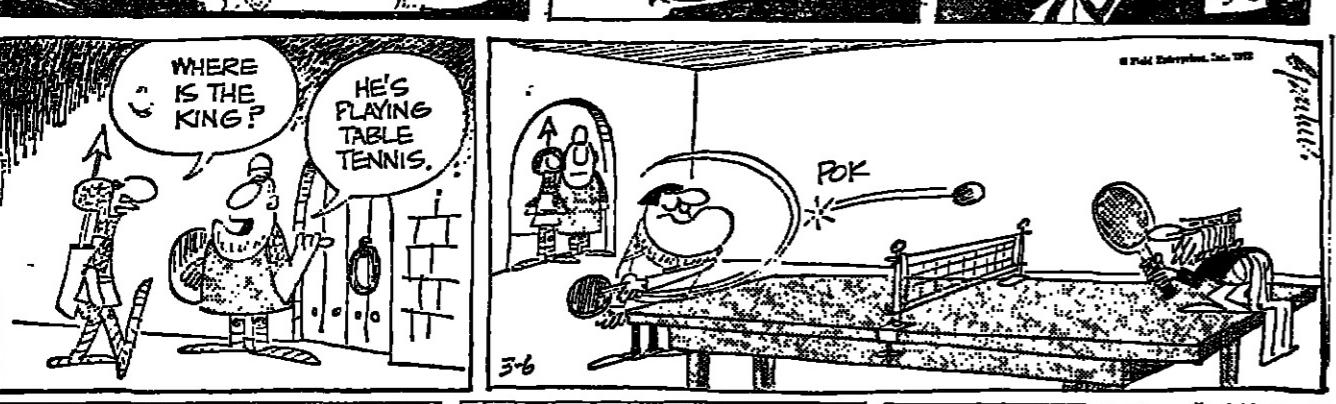
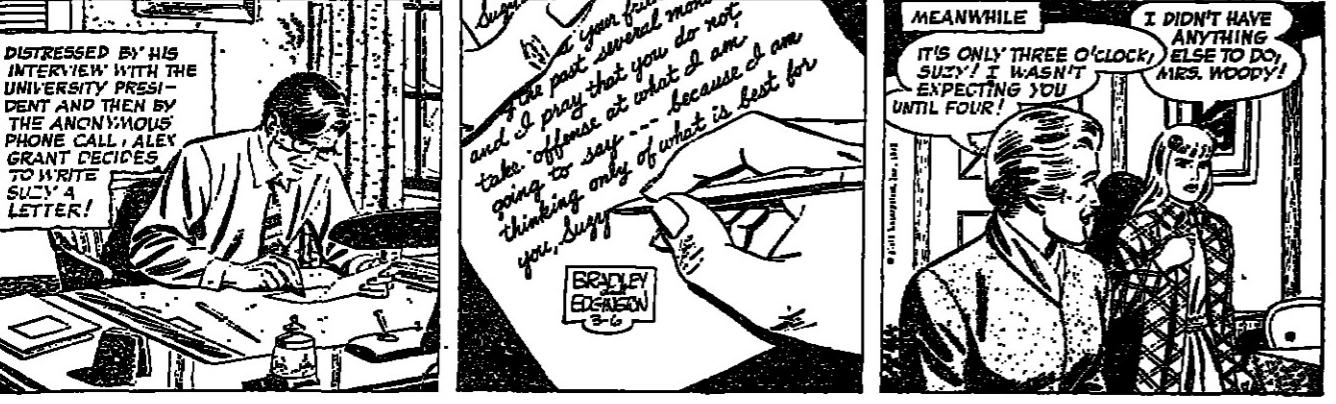
papers don't make sense, but they make

news—and advertising!

Better System

But a national primary that

would recommend the candidates

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BOOKS

SOULS ON FIRE

By Elie Wiesel. Translated by Marion Wiesel. Random House. 268 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Charles E. Silberman

THE judgment has been uttered before: Elie Wiesel is one of the great writers of this generation. With the publication of "Souls on Fire," that judgment is confirmed; his work makes a new dimension that makes comparison with Camus inevitable.

Until now, Wiesel's greatness had rested on the unique role that his life and talents had forced upon him—that of witness to the Holocaust, messenger to the living from the dead. What has lifted him above the ranks of every other writer of the Holocaust has been his obsession with life rather than death. If every literary trail led him back to the Holocaust, it was in a desperate attempt to confer a retrospective meaning on the unrelieved horror of those years.

The effort was in vain. "Nothing has been learned," he lamented two years ago, in "One Generation After," "Auschwitz has not even served as warning."

But Wiesel somehow has survived this negation, even as he has survived the Holocaust itself. Like Camus, he insists on being a spokesman for man rather than against him. Running through all of Wiesel's books, therefore, sometimes explicitly, sometimes only barely hinted at, has been another search—a search for sanity in the face of insanity, for faith and commitment in a world that makes faith impossible and absurd. In one way or another, each of his books has addressed itself to the question with which Camus and other existential philosophers have struggled: How can one be, how can one affirm life, after having experienced unrelieved and absolute evil that, as Wiesel wrote in his first book, "Night," "consumed my faith forever" and "deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live?"

"Souls on Fire" is the product

of that search, and the answer to it. Like a true existentialist, Wiesel is relentless in insisting that man must himself create the meaning he once derived from faith; unlike most existentialists, he is equally relentless in repudiating absurdity. His central theme, in fact, is that "man owes it to himself to reject despair."

Difficult, yes, but "there is no alternative: one must impose a meaning on what perhaps has no name and draw ecstasy from nameless, faceless pain."

How is this possible?

For Wiesel, through an exploration

of the Hasidic world in which he was raised. In "Souls on Fire," he takes non-Hasidic readers on a "pilgrimage to the sources" of Hasidic experience, weaving together his own retelling of Hasidic tales and legends with portraits of some of the leading Hasidic masters and an account of how the movement developed.

Although the book is an outgrowth of Wiesel's celebrated lectures on Hasidism at the Sorbonne and New York's 92nd Street YMCA, it does not suffer from that fact; like almost all his writing, the book cries to be read aloud.

Charles E. Silberman is the author of "Crisis in Black and White" and "Crisis in the Classroom." This is a condensation of a review written for The New York Times Book Review.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South held a freakish hand in the diagrammed deal, and brought home a doubled game contract that could have been defeated. West defended normally, but he could have set the contract with a different lead.

West might have opened one no trump, but probably considered his 18-point hand and two tens slightly too strong. When he opened one diamond North made an eccentric overcall of one no trump. His point-count and distribution were appropriate, but he was able to handle both suits successfully when West led the diamond king and shifted to the club king.

The club was ruffed in the closed hand and a trump was led. West ducked, the queen won in dummy and South re-entered the closed hand with a second club ruff. A second trump lead insured that dummy's king would capture West's jack, and it was an easy matter to surrender a diamond trick and claim the contract.

East was irritated to discover in the post-mortem that he could have led any card in the other three suits and defeated the contract. Even such ridiculous leads as the spade jack or the club five would leave the declarer with no way to make 10 tricks.

NORTH
♦K97
♥A87
♦Q87
♣AJ64
WEST (D)
♦A73
♥QJ9
♦AK94
♣KQ105
EAST
♦A43
♥VK96542
♦Q2
♣K8732
SOUTH
♦1098652
♥V3
♦QJ10853
♣—

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
10 1 N.T. 2 4
Dbl Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

monds, which would help in establishing that suit.

In four spades doubled South must lose two diamond tricks and one spade. He is in danger of losing an additional diamond trick or another trump trick, but he was able to handle both suits successfully when West led the diamond king and shifted to the club king.

The club was ruffed in the closed hand and a trump was led. West ducked, the queen won in dummy and South re-entered the closed hand with a second club ruff. A second trump lead insured that dummy's king would capture West's jack, and it was an easy matter to surrender a diamond trick and claim the contract.

East was irritated to discover in the post-mortem that he could have led any card in the other three suits and defeated the contract. Even such ridiculous leads as the spade jack or the club five would leave the declarer with no way to make 10 tricks.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
MIFFY ALLIS SWATH
TEA BEET WHERE
HARC ATTIA AERIE
LAS BUTTON WOOD
COLIC SHEIK
HOPEND CADA
DECILITRE LIONIC
MILLIO THE WISPISH
TRUEF OBSOLESC
SIEFS HMEIAR
KOALA HMEIAR
WINDVISILLIRAN
ICEUPIGLIUCOCO
NANCETHORUDIAL
SLEEKETTE SEMS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIUIT

ORXP

THEINUR

DIPAU

THEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: DIRTY AGING PLACID VIOLIN
Answers: This is used in summing up—ADDITION

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	45	Generators	12	Whip
1	Cupid's specialty	47	Whoopee figure	13 Account
5	Gern	49	Discern	21 Of great extent
10	W.H. or Robert	51	Variety of	23 Beaks
14	Shakespearian	52	Egyptian cotton	26 Eagles' nests
15	stream	53	Napping	27 Valued
16	Strange	54	Knowledge	28 Hard wood
17	Bearded scars	55	seekers	29 Polish city
18	Blackball in a	56	Blackball in a	30 Smelting product
19	way	57	Copying	32 A hole—
20	Electric units	58	Hedgepodge	33 Greek-column
21	Object of	59	Gaelic	order
22	worship	60	Annoy	34 Upright
23	Weaken	61	Cultivate, as soil	37 Place for a
24	Inflame	62	Pied Piper	Kest's ope
25	Playboy or...	63	satellites	40 Extend
26	Esquire, for short	64	Makes more	41 Features of jays
27	Women of	65	comfortable	and cardinals
28	consequence	66	Shopper's	42 Prayer word
29	Rests	67	magnet	44 Ruler
30	Ocean movement	68	Duster	46 Stage
31	"Turn	69	confidences	confidences
32	is fair..."	70	Customs	
33	KNITS IN REVERSE	71	Howe	
34	RATIFY	72	One of Santa's	
35	CORRELATIVE	73	eight	
36	FITCH	74	Vegetable	
37	UNARMED	75	Gusto	
38	SCHEME	76	Else Scot.	
39	7 DID A GARAGE JOB	77	Pen name	
40	STEEP IN LIQUID	78	Tiny stream	
41	8 COSTUME	79	Plow part	
42	9 CRAVING	80	Coal size	
43	10 MISS MACMAHON	81		
44	11 PEPPER-UPPER	82		
45	12 OPERA BY VERDI	83		
46	13 ACCOUNT	84		
47	14 GREAT EXTENT	85		
48	15 BEAKS	86		
49	16 VALUED	87		
50	17 HARD WOOD	88		
51	18 POLISH CITY	89		
52	19 SMELTING PRODUCT	90		
53	20 A HOLE—	91		
54	21 GREEK-COLUMN ORDER	92		
55	22 STAGE CONFIDENCES	93		
56	23 CUSTOMS	94		
57	24 HOWE	95		
58	25 ONE OF SANTA'S EIGHT	96		
59	26 VEGETABLE	97		
60	27 GUSTO	98		
61	28 ELSE SCOT.	99		
62	29 PEN NAME	100		
63	30 TINY STREAM	101		
64	31 PLOW PART	102		
65	32 COAL SIZE	103		
66	33 WHOOPEE FIGURE	104		
67	34 UPRIGHT	105		
68	35 PLACE FOR A KEST'S OPE	106		
69	36 ONE OF SANTA'S EIGHT	107		
70	37 TINY STREAM	108		
71	38 PLOW PART	109		
72	39 COAL SIZE	110		
73	40 EXTEND	111		
74	41 FEATURES OF JAYS AND CARDINALS	112		
75	42 PRAYER WORD	113		
76	43 RULER	114		
77	44 STAGE CONFIDENCES	115		
78	45 CUSTOMS	116		
79	46 HOWE	117		

Observer

The Mind Boggles

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Well, it appears that the world really is coming to an end. It used to seem like a joke. Those people who walked the crowded Market and Broad and Main Streets of America bearing placards urging us all to prepare ourselves for the imminent arrival of Doomsday kept cartoonists in pocket money even during the depression, when Doomsday was not as unpleasant to visualize as it is nowadays.

Now it appears that it wasn't a joke after all. The world really is coming to an end. We have it from a computer, which has examined or processed or done whatever computers do to, or with, or at, a mathematical model of the world. (Story Page 7.)

How typical, how depressing that most of us depend upon a computer and a mathematical model for news of Doomsday's imminence, don't even know what a mathematical model is, or what a computer does with it, or to it.

The grim news comes from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they know their computers and mathematical models, and grim news it is. The study concluded that the world must come to an end in a catastrophic collapse of human society unless we quickly stop economic and population growth. When we reflect that we haven't even been able to stop the growth of hair on young men, our ability to stop economic and population growth on the entire planet seems most unlikely.

** * *

About 250 men who hold important jobs and titles met at the Smithsonian Institution the other day to talk about the bad news. They did not take it as a joke when informed that the failure of the world would occur within a hundred years unless growth could be stopped and a world-wide equilibrium in distribution of the planet's goods and services could be established.

"The mind boggles," said Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who was there. He was right. Just reading about the prospect from a safe distance is enough to make the mind boggle.

And yet, the mind stops boggling very soon, absorbs the fact—"Yes, the world really is coming to an end this time"—and it is a man.



Baker resumes functioning on the old ante-Doomsday assumption that everything is going to come out all right in the end.

Typically, on the day the 250 men with important jobs met here to hear about the end of the world, the news that made the front page, the "hard news," as editors call it, dealt with a vision of the world in which man would go on forever.

The Senate Finance Committee, the papers told us, had that day approved action which, if enacted, would require every American child on reaching the age of 6 to be fitted with a social security number. This assault on human identity was only incidentally an attempt to prepare the next generation for orderly sorting in an anti-world heap.

The chief purpose was to make it harder for welfare swindlers to cheat the government. The aim of the welfare swindler, of course, is to achieve an equilibrium with the well-to-do in the distribution of the world's goods and services. Thus the Senate Finance Committee is moving ahead not only on the assumption that population growth will continue, but also to prevent establishment of that economic equilibrium which the computer says is all that can save us.

Another story on the same day reported the launching of Pioneer-10, a spacecraft that will carom off Jupiter's gravitational attraction and sail out into the inexpressible infinity of galactic space bearing a message that it is the work of man and woman and listing directions by which remote citizens of the universe may locate us here on Earth.

It would take perhaps 80,000 years, perhaps 150,000, for Pioneer-10 to reach any place with the remotest possibility of intelligent life capable of intercepting it, reading its message and initiating correspondence with Earth.

An answering message might be radiated back here within 10 or 15 years. Thus, the shot from Cape Kennedy on the day the end of the world was being discussed in Washington assumed that there would be some hurry to listen to the radio in the year 81982 A.D.

That indeed is hope and foolishness. The mind boggles. Even Doomsday seems trivial in these scales. And the seed catalogue, this year, this year perhaps, the flowers really may turn out to be just as enchanting as the pictures.

What a piece of foolishness is a man.

Italy Now Accepting Plans To Save Pisa Leaning Tower

By Paul Hofmann

PISA, Italy (UPI)—The view from the leaning tower has changed in recent years, but the confidence of the Pisans that their old landmark will go on leaning forever has not.

Yet it is official now that the medieval tower is seriously ailing and will eventually collapse unless a cure is devised.

The government is about to open an international competition for a project to save the monument, an instantly recognizable symbol for Italy.

"The tower will always stand, or lean," said Marisa Bonan, a cashier in an espresso bar with a good view of Pisa's main attraction. "But we like people abroad to worry about it so they'll think they must come and see it before it falls."

Five million tourists visit Pisa every year, and at least half of them have their picture taken while appearing to prop up the tower with their hands.

A local priest, the Rev. Mario Lucchese, observed: "It's an article of faith to the Pisans that nothing will ever happen to the tower. This piece of architecture gives a sense of identity to the people here—without it they would feel they live in just another corner of Italy that is becoming a standard industrial landscape."

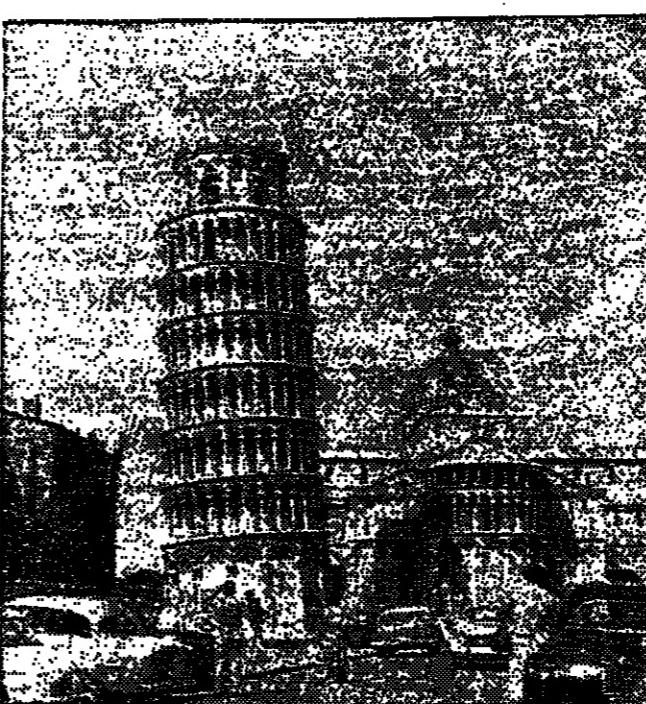
On a clear day—or which there seem to be fewer than formerly—the visitor who climbs the 294 well-worn steps to the tower platform sees smoke billowing from scores of new factories, and heavy traffic on the superhighways in the plains between the mouth of the Arno River and the marble mountains of Carrara to the north.

However, the pollution and the traffic that are held responsible for the rapid deterioration of so many of Italy's treasures are not blamed for the tower's problems.

For the last six years an international scientific commission has been investigating the condition of the leaning tower for the government. It reported that the tower's main problems are its foundations and the subsols.

According to the three-volume study that the commission submitted earlier this month, the tower is virtually floating on a base consisting of sand and highly pliable blue clay soaked with water. Ultrasonic instruments on the second level of the eight-story tower proved that the monument not only continued to incline one-thirtieth of an inch more every year, but also that it performed a slow gyrating movement.

The tower, built between 1174 and 1350, is 179 feet high and leans 14 feet from the perpendicular. It is generally assumed that the foundations on the southern side started sinking by as much as 11 inches a year during the first stages of construction, and that from the third floor up the architects slanted the tower in the opposite direction for stability.



Italian officials have been discussing ways to save the tower from toppling since 1910. Three years ago the Public Works Ministry received a \$7-million appropriation for consolidation work. It has not been spent yet.

During the last 60 years, 200,000 people from all over the world have written the mayor of Pisa on how they thought the monument could be saved or straightened—as if anybody here wanted a leaning tower that did not lean.

One Alaskan advised the planting of Canadian poplars around the tower to drain water from the subsols. A boy from Illinois suggested that a giant helicopter airlift the structure to a safer place. Most of the misses are crank mail, meant to be funny.

The forthcoming international contest will inevitably bring a new spate of bizarre ideas. Never mind, say the officials of the body in charge of the cathedral and the leaning tower, "as long as the world speaks about our monuments it's O.K."

In the last few days reputable engineering companies in Italy, the United States, West Germany and other countries have requested copies of the latest study. Some of them are expected to come up with serious stabilization proposals.

PEOPLE: Pyrrhic Victory For Yoko Ono

After a three-year battle, a five-minute hearing in Houston resulted in a victory—albeit a pyrrhic one—for Yoko Ono over the custody of her child by a previous marriage. Yoko, now the wife of Beatle John Lennon, was awarded temporary custody of Kyoko Cox, now eight years old. However, the whereabouts of Kyoko and her father, filmaker Anthony Cox, have not been known since December, when Cox was released from a Texas jail after refusing to allow Mrs. Lennon to visit her daughter. Cox, 34, has contended that the Lenons' life style is unfavorable to the proper raising of children. In Friday's short hearing, Yoko told the court she would give Kyoko "everything she needs," including a formal education, and denied, in response to a question, that she either used marijuanna or was addicted to drugs. "We're happy," said Lennon, not after the decision, as Yoko sobbed with joy, "but it's like when you survive an accident. You're still in pain. We still have to find the girl." The only clue to Kyoko's whereabouts since December has been an unsigned letter from California addressed to Houston police saying that Cox had been seen leaving San Diego in a small truck with his second wife, Kyoko and two other girls. The custody order gives the Lenons' lawyers permission to search for the girl beyond Texas; Cox has been ordered to appear in court this Thursday.

** * *

The "world's only snake race," at Opp, Ala., fixed out Saturday when not a single contestant from among a tangle of spitting, biting rattlesnakes crossed the finish line. For that matter, the racers decided to boycott the whole affair immediately after being turned loose in 57-degree (Fahrenheit) weather, a temperature not conducive to slithering.

In a desperate effort to salvage what was to be the climax of the 12th Annual Rattlesnake Roundup under way since January, organizers dumped the reptiles into an aluminum garbage can equipped with portable heater. When the can was opened, however, the snakes coiled, hissed, and struck at everything moving. The race was canceled.

** * *

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In an article in Today's Health magazine, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., who conceded that when he ran for President in 1964 he "knew he didn't have a chance against President Johnson," warns this year's presidential hopefuls that campaigning is "an ordeal—I know of no other word to describe it." "Campaigning is a much more arduous than most people think," said Goldwater. "I can tell you this: It takes someone who is physically strong, as well as mentally healthy, merely to last the distance."

** * *

A court in Bergamo, Italy, has ruled that 28-year-old Angela Colombo's traffic-stop miniskirt was sensational but indecent. The difference? About \$17, the amount Angela was fined after being acquitted of "offending public decency" by found guilty of "causing a public disturbance."

** * *

MARIED: German-born international singing star Caterina Valente, 41, and British composer-pianist Roy Budd, 25, Saturday, in Hackbridge, England; the celebration was highlighted by a special concert for Caterina by the complete Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, hired by the groom at a cost of \$4,200. BORN: To Princess Marie Gabrielle of Savoy, daughter of Italy's ex-

King Umberto, and French businessman Robert de Falck, their first child, a girl, in Lausanne, Switzerland. ACCEPTED: By Princess Grace of Monaco, an invitation to become honorary chairman of the Irish-American Cultural Institute, based in St. Paul, Minn. REJECTED: The application of James Burns, of Glasgow, to enter Hungary to see the visiting Celts soccer team play a Budapest team, a trip he'd won in a newspaper contest, on the grounds that he is a British policeman.

** * *

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